

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

1. Population growth rate depends upon
 - (a) Birth rate
 - (b) Death rate
 - (c) Age-sex ratio
 - (d) All of these
2. Replacement level is the number of children a couple must produce to replace themselves so as to maintain population at zero growth level. The value of replacement level for developed countries is
 - (a) 2.7
 - (b) 2.1
 - (c) 1.9
 - (d) 1.2
3. The average number of children that would be borne to a female during her lifetime is called
 - (a) Natality
 - (b) Birth rate
 - (c) Population growth rate
 - (d) Total fertility rate
4. Select the statement which is not correct about reproductive health?
 - (a) It refers to the healthy reproductive organs with normal functions
 - (b) It is an insignificant part of general health and a central feature of human development
 - (c) It is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing
 - (d) It deals with the reproductive processes, functions and system at all states of life
5. In India, "Family-Planning Programme" was started in :
 - (a) 1947
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1951
 - (d) 1955
6. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), reproductive health means a total wellbeing in all aspects of reproduction, i.e., physical, emotional, behavioural and social. The headquarters of WHO are located in
 - (a) USA
 - (b) Geneva
 - (c) England
 - (d) France
7. According to 2001 census, the population growth rate was
 - (a) 2.6%
 - (b) 1.7%
 - (c) 2.1%
 - (d) 2.7%
8. World Population Day is
 - (a) 11th July
 - (b) 21st September
 - (c) 7th April
 - (d) 1st July
9. In India, marriageable age for boys is ____ and girls is ____ respectively.
 - (a) 21, 18 years
 - (b) 15, 14 years
 - (c) 15, 18 years
 - (d) 18, 21 years

10. Contraceptive oral pills used by females help in birth control by:
 - (a) killing of ova
 - (b) killing of sperms
 - (c) preventing ovulation
 - (d) forming barrier between sperms and ova
11. Most important component of oral contraceptive is:
 - (a) LH
 - (b) GH
 - (c) Thyroxine
 - (d) Progesterone
12. Progesterone present in contraceptive pill is meant for preventing:
 - (a) ovulation
 - (b) cleavage
 - (c) fertilization
 - (d) implantation of zygote
13. Depo-Provera refers to:
 - (a) implant
 - (b) oral contraceptive
 - (c) intra uterine device
 - (d) injectable contraceptive
14. A method of birth control is:
 - (a) HTF
 - (b) GIFT
 - (c) IUDs
 - (d) IVF-ET
15. Which of the following methods of birth control can cause excessive menstrual bleeding and pain?
 - (a) Condom
 - (b) Cervical cap
 - (c) Oral contraceptive
 - (d) Intra uterine device
16. Most effective contraceptive method for ladies is:
 - (a) OCP
 - (b) MTP
 - (c) Cu-T
 - (d) Rhythm method
17. Copper T / loop prevents:
 - (a) cleavage
 - (b) fertilization
 - (c) ovulation
 - (d) zygote formation
18. Copper T:
 - (a) acts as a barrier
 - (b) prevents cleavage
 - (c) suppresses fertilization
 - (d) prevents implantation of blastocysts
19. Cu ions released from copper-releasing Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs):
 - (a) make uterus unsuitable for implantation
 - (b) increase phagocytosis of sperms
 - (c) suppress sperm motility
 - (d) prevent ovulation

20. Which one is the safest method of birth control?
- The rhythm method
 - Sterilization techniques
 - Use of physical barriers
 - Termination of unwanted pregnancy
21. Tubectomy, a method of population control, is performed on:
- males only
 - females only
 - both males and females
 - only pregnant females
22. Tubectomy is to prevent:
- fertilization
 - coitus
 - egg formation
 - embryonic development
23. Which is related to males?
- Oral pill
 - Tubectomy
 - Vasectomy
 - None of these
24. Preventive birth control measure is:
- MTP
 - Test tube babies
 - Preventing union of sperm and ovum
 - Preventing sperms from entering uterus
25. Fertilization of ovum can be prevented by:
- tubal ligation
 - vasectomy
 - use of IUDs
 - all of these
26. Given below are four methods (A-D) and their mode of action (1-4) in achieving contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow:
- | Method | Mode of action |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| A The pill | 1 Prevents sperm reaching cervix |
| B Condom | 2 Prevents implantation |
| C Vasectomy | 3 Prevents ovulation |
| D Copper-T | 4 Semen contains no sperm |
- Answer codes :
- A = 3, B = 1, C = 4, D = 2
 - A = 2, B = 3, C = 1, D = 4
 - A = 4, B = 1, C = 2, D = 3
 - A = 3, B = 4, C = 1, D = 2
27. Which of the following method of birth control is effective, easy to use and inexpensive?
- IUD
 - Condom
 - Implant
 - Diaphragm
28. Which of the following is mechanical barrier used in birth control?
- Loop
 - Copper-T
 - Diaphragm
 - IUD

29. Which one is not included in barrier methods of birth control?
- Diaphragms
 - Lippes loop
 - Cervical caps
 - Vaults
30. Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed thereafter:
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe
 - Generally chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years
 - Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives
 - Contraceptive pills may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1 and 3
31. Which one of the following is the mostly widely accepted method of contraception in India, as at present?
- Tubectomy
 - Diaphragms
 - Cervical caps
 - IUDs (Intra uterine devices)
32. 'Saheli' is:
- a diaphragm for females
 - a diaphragm used by males
 - an oral contraceptive for females
 - a surgical method of sterilization in males
 - a surgical sterilization method for females
33. 'Saheli' a new oral contraceptive for females was developed by the scientists at which institute?
- I. I.Sc.–Banglore
 - C.S.I.R.–New Delhi
 - C.D.R.I.–Lucknow
 - I.C.M.R.–New Delhi
34. Saheli, a new oral contraceptive for the females developed by Indian scientists is a:
- steroidal preparation
 - hormonal preparation
 - non-steroidal preparation
 - toxic preparation to kill sperms
35. The non-medicated IUD is:
- LNG-20
 - Copper T
 - Lippes loop
 - Progestasert
36. Which one of the following cannot be considered as Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)?
- In vitro fertilization (IVF)
 - Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)
 - Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT)
 - Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
37. In Assisted Reproductive Technology, the method in which a sperm is directly injected into the ovum is called:
- GIFT
 - ET
 - ZIFT
 - ICSI

38. The test-tube baby programme employs which one of the following techniques?
- (a) Intra uterine insemination (IUD)
 - (b) Gamete intra Fallopian transfer (GIFT)
 - (c) Zygote intra Fallopian transfer (ZIFT)
 - (d) Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
39. *In vitro* fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?
- (a) Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage
 - (b) Embryo only, upto 8 cell stage
 - (c) Embryo of 32 cell stage
 - (d) Zygote only
40. In IVF technique, fusion of ovum and sperm occurs in :
- (a) uterus
 - (b) vagina
 - (c) fallopian tube
 - (d) culture medium
41. If a person is suffering from severe male infertility due to very few sperms (oligozoospermia) or even no live sperms (azoospermia) in the ejaculate, it can be overcome by _____. This should offer couples an alternative to using donor sperm
- (a) GIFT
 - (b) ZIFT
 - (c) ICSI
 - (d) IVF
42. The technique called gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females
- (a) Whose cervical canal is too narrow to allow passage for the sperms.
 - (b) Who cannot provide suitable environment for fertilisation
 - (c) Who cannot produce an ovum
 - (d) Who cannot retain the foetus inside uterus
43. Artificial insemination means
- (a) Transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova
 - (b) Artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina
 - (c) Introduction of sperms of healthy donor directly into the ovary
 - (d) Transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
44. Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis?
- (a) Sex of the foetus
 - (b) Down syndrome
 - (c) Jaundice
 - (d) Klinefelter syndrome
45. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy?
- (a) Six weeks
 - (b) Eight weeks
 - (c) Twelve weeks
 - (d) Eighteen weeks
46. Which of the following is a venereal disease, caused by a virus and can get transmitted by blood contact also?
- (a) Gonorrhoea
 - (b) Syphilis
 - (c) Trichomoniasis
 - (d) Hepatitis-B
47. The most common site of infection in a female suffering from chlamydiasis?
- (a) Urethra
 - (b) Ureters
 - (c) Cervix
 - (d) Peritoneum

48. Which of the following pathogen can pass from mother to infant during child birth?
- (a) Chlamydia
 - (b) Neisseria
 - (c) Trypanosoma
 - (d) Both (1) & (2)
49. Which of the following is the causative agent of syphilis?
- (a) Trypanosoma
 - (b) Human Papiloma virus
 - (c) Treponema
 - (d) Haemophilus ducrei
50. Which of the following symptom can be related to the tertiary stage of syphilis?
- (a) Appearance of painless open sore
 - (b) Skin rash, fever
 - (c) Joint aches
 - (d) signs of organ degeneration
51. The causative agent of chancroid is
- (a) HSV-1
 - (b) HSV-2
 - (c) HPV
 - (d) Haemophilus ducrei
52. Which of the following can be used for the treatment of Genital warts?
- (a) Cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen
 - (b) Application of podophyllum
 - (c) Alpha interferon
 - (d) All of these
53. AIDS is caused by Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). HIV can get transmitted through
- (a) Blood contact
 - (b) Sexual contact
 - (c) Handshake
 - (d) Both (1) & (2)
54. Which of the following STD is caused by a protozoan?
- (a) Trichomoniasis
 - (b) Chlamydiasis
 - (c) Gonorrhoea
 - (d) Syphilis